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**PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN**

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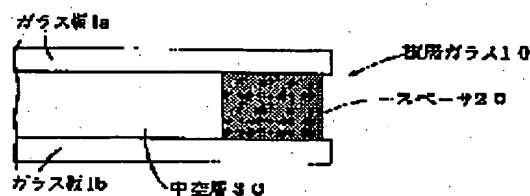
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**(54) PLURAL-LAYER GLASS USING RESIN SPACER****(57)Abstract:**

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To eliminate the need for a secondary sealing material and to reduce the cost in the plural-layer glass formed by opposing plural glass sheets to one another to form a hollow layer with a spacer in between by forming the spacer from a specified thermoplastic resin composition.

**SOLUTION:** The spacer 20 is formed from a thermoplastic resin composition contg. 50-98wt.% butyl rubber (e.g. partially cross-linked butyl rubber) and 2-50wt.% crystalline polyolefin (e.g. high-density PE) (100wt.% in total) and further contg., as required,  $\geq 200$  pts.wt. of an inorg. filler (e.g. talc) based on 100 pts.wt. of the butyl rubber and crystalline polyolefin. The steam permeability coefficient of the crystalline polyolefin and/or butyl rubber is preferably controlled to  $\leq 3,000 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm} / \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{Pa}$  and/or that of the thermoplastic resin composition to  $\leq 5,000 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm} / \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{Pa}$ .

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] For the **rate** of butyl system rubber of on the multiple glass with which it \*\*\*\*(ed) and opposite arrangement of the glass plate of two or more sheets was carried out through the spacer so that a hollow layer might be formed between them, and as opposed to both total quantity including butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine, said spacer is [ the rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight, and crystalline polyolefine ] multiple glass using the resin spacer characterized by consisting of a thermoplastics constituent it is [ constituent ] 2 - 50 % of the weight.

[Claim 2] In the multiple glass with which it \*\*\*\*(ed) and opposite arrangement of the glass plate of two or more sheets was carried out through the spacer so that a hollow layer might be formed between them said spacer

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the multiple glass which used the spacer made of resin.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, multiple glass is goods which it is observed from a viewpoint of energy saving and the need is continuing increasing. Since many processes are required for the manufacture, compared with the usual glass plate, cost is high, and the further low cost-ization is desired.

[0003] As shown in drawing 4, many of present multiple glass makes the glass plates 1a and 1b of at least two sheets counter through a spacer 2, and it comes to form a hollow layer among glass plates 1a and 1b. And it has come to seal the opening (crevice) which intercepted the hollow layer from the open air and consisted of the insides and spacer peripheral faces of the periphery section of those glass plates that have countered in the two-stage-sealing material of the room-temperature-setting mold represented with a polysulfide system or a silicone system by making the one-stage-sealing material 3 intervene between glass plates 1a and 1b and a spacer 2.

[0004] In the production process of multiple glass, the productivity amelioration by various simplification or automation, as a result a cost cut, etc. have so far been considered and proposed. For example, an aluminum spacer is bent, it is made a method or making the method of application of a room-temperature-setting mold sealant automate is raised. Moreover, the approach using the resin which scoured the drying agent instead of the aluminum spacer as shown in drawing 5 as a spacer 4 has also been proposed.

[0005] However, in the multiple glass using such a room-temperature-setting mold sealant, the class of spacer used is not asked but care of health of long duration is needed after multiple glass manufacture for hardening of a sealant. Therefore, care-of-health termination cannot ship a product.

[0006] Therefore, a care-of-health tooth space is provided in works, after keeping a certain fixed period product, it must ship, and time for delivery delays, and the request of a user could not necessarily be met. Moreover, in order to correspond to the need which will increase in the future, to avoid this since the care-of-health tooth space more than the former is needed and to secure the amount of supply of sufficient multiple glass, compaction of the above-mentioned care-of-health time amount is considered to be the need.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] From the point of low-cost-izing of multiple glass, the method of manufacturing multiple glass, without using two-stage-sealing material is proposed, using as a spacer the moldings which consists of resin which scoured the drying agent (JP,61-20501,B). However, maintenance of the configuration as multiple glass was [ the spacer independent which degrees of hardness run short as a spacer, and consists of the above-mentioned resin in fact ] difficult for this resin for spacers.

[0008] Moreover, JIS which scoured the drying agent to thermoplastics, such as the rigid resin in

which extrusion molding is possible, for example, vinyl chloride resin, and hot melt butyl. Multiple glass using the ingredient which has the hardness of the A degree of hardness 95 as a spacer is known (JP,7-17748,A). However, this JIS When the ingredient which has the hardness of the A degree of hardness 95 is used as the spacer or sealant of multiple glass, the stress concerning the seal section or the glass plate of multiple glass is large, and there are difficulties, like the glass crack of exfoliation of the seal section or multiple glass itself arises. Therefore, the multiple glass which is satisfied only with the spacer demanded as multiple glass of all properties, such as a life, configuration maintenance nature, and a moldability, is not known for the present condition, without using two-stage-sealing material.

[0009] By the way, as JP,7-17748,A also has instantiation of hot melt butyl, butyl system rubber is used as sealants, such as a building-materials application, from the field of the adhesiveness, high weatherability, and low moisture permeability. However, depending on a use application, since a degree of hardness is low and there is cold flow nature, if independent in respect of endurance over a long period of time, there is a problem. Moreover, since melt viscosity is high, the problem of being bad also has workability. In order to raise a degree of hardness, there is also the approach of mixing various fillers, but if only addition of a filler performs high degree-of-hardness-ization, since tensile strength and tear reinforcement fall depending on the case in addition to melt viscosity going up and spoiling workability remarkably, it is not desirable.

[0010] Namely, butyl system rubber carries out the seal of the field between a glass plate and a spacer, and since it has the function to maintain airtightness, it can use it suitably as an edge sealant of multiple glass. In this case, metal spacers, such as a product made from aluminum, will usually be used from the degree of hardness of butyl system rubber being low, and butyl system rubber will be arranged as a sealant between a spacer and a glass plate. However, the production process of the need [ of using a metal spacer as mentioned above ] top multiple glass is complicated.

[0011] In this way, a metal spacer is not needed but development of the sealant which can simplify a production process more is desired. The multiple glass which is satisfied only with the spacer demanded as multiple glass of all properties, such as a life, configuration maintenance nature, and a moldability, is not known for the present condition, without using two stage sealing.

[0012] The purpose of this invention solves the problem of the care of health which requires the long duration after manufacture, and is to offer the multiple glass which can realize unprecedented high productivity.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the multiple glass with which it \*\*\*\*(ed) and opposite arrangement of the glass plate of two or more sheets was carried out through the spacer so that a hollow layer might be formed between them, as for this invention, the rate of butyl system rubber of as opposed to [ including butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine ] both total quantity in said spacer offers the multiple glass using the resin spacer characterized by the rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine consisting of a thermoplastics constituent which is 2 - 50 % of the weight.

[0014] In the multiple glass by which opposite arrangement was \*\*\*\*(ed) and carried out through the spacer so that, as for this invention, the glass plate of two or more sheets might form a hollow layer between them moreover, said spacer The rate of butyl system rubber to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine including butyl system rubber, crystalline polyolefine, and an inorganic filler 50 - 98 % of the weight, The rate of crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight, and the multiple glass using the resin spacer characterized by the rate of the inorganic filler to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine consisting of a thermoplastics constituent which is below the 200 weight sections is offered.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, this invention is further explained to a detail. Drawing 1 is the partial outline sectional view showing an example of the configuration of the multiple glass of this invention, and it comes to hold multiple glass 10 at

predetermined interval only by the spacer 20 which consists of a thermoplastics constituent of the following blending ratio of coal so that the hollow layer 30 may be formed for the glass plates 1a and 1b of two sheets in between. In addition, the above semantics of "being based only on a spacer 20" shall point out making unnecessary the spacer made from a two-stage-sealing material metallurgy group etc. otherwise, and shall include priming applied if needed.

[0016] The resin constituent for spacers in this invention is a resin constituent whose rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine the rate of butyl system rubber of as opposed to both total quantity including butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight.

[0017] Moreover, the rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight, and the rate of butyl system rubber of as opposed to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine including butyl system rubber, crystalline polyolefine, and an inorganic filler is the resin constituent whose rates of the inorganic filler to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine are below the 200 weight sections.

[0018] The butyl system rubber in this invention means the copolymers with a homopolymer or other monomers and those denaturation objects of an isobutylene. The copolymer (what is usually called isobutylene isoprene rubber) obtained by copolymerizing with comparatively a small amount of isoprene as a copolymer is desirable. Halogenation isobutylene isoprene rubber, partial bridge formation isobutylene isoprene rubber, etc. are one of denaturation objects. Especially desirable butyl system rubber is the copolymer of the isobutylene and isoprene which are usually called isobutylene isoprene rubber, and partial bridge formation isobutylene isoprene rubber.

[0019] The crystalline polyolefine in this invention is the copolymers with a homopolymer or other monomers and those denaturation objects of olefins, such as ethylene and a propylene, and says what has crystallinity. Other structures may be included although it is desirable that they are syndiotactic structure and isotactic structure as for the structure of a polymer. Especially as an olefin, ethylene and a propylene are desirable.

[0020] As a copolymer, there are a copolymer of two or more sorts of olefins and a copolymer of an olefin and other monomers, and the copolymer of ethylene, a propylene, and other monomers that do not check crystallinity is suitable. Moreover, as a copolymer, a block copolymer is more suitable than an alternating copolymer and a random copolymer. There is crystalline polyolefine which introduced functional groups, such as an acid-anhydride radical, a carboxyl group, and an epoxy group, as a denaturation object.

[0021] In this invention, especially desirable crystalline polyolefine is the polyethylene and polypropylene which are a substantial homopolymer. For example, low density polyethylene, medium density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, etc. can be used as polyethylene.

[0022] 30% or more of the degree of crystallinity of crystalline polyolefine is desirable, and is desirable. [ especially 50% or more of ] For example, the value of the typical crystallinity in the usual crystalline polyolefine is 55 - 65% with polypropylene 75 to 90% in high density polyethylene 50 to 60% at low density polyethylene. Although especially molecular weight is not limited, with polyethylene, the thing of about 100,000-400,000 is suitable in about 200,000-800,000 and polypropylene at number average molecular weight.

[0023] Thus, since polyethylene and polypropylene have high crystallinity, from butyl system rubber, it is low moisture permeability, and as compared with a butyl system rubber independent case, the melt viscosity of a constituent falls and fabrication nature of what shows melt viscosity lower especially improves. Therefore, it becomes possible again to blend various inorganic fillers, and the sealant of a high degree of hardness is realized, and these are desirable also especially from a viewpoint of economical efficiency.

[0024] In the above-mentioned resin constituent, the rate of crystalline polyolefine to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight, and is 5 - 40 % of the weight preferably. If a raise in the degree of hardness of butyl system rubber is difficult for the rate of crystalline polyolefine and it exceeds 50 % of the weight at less than 2 % of the weight, the property of crystalline polyolefine will serve as a subject and it will be hard coming to be discovered of the property of butyl system rubber.

[0025] When an inorganic filler is blended, there are few rates of crystalline polyolefine to the

total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine, and they end. For example, when the inorganic filler more than the about 50 weight section is blended to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine, as for the rate of crystalline polyolefine to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine, the target effectiveness is enough demonstrated at 2 - 20 % of the weight.

[0026] The inorganic filler of an effective dose can be substantially blended with the resin constituent in this invention containing butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine. An effective dose means more than 1 weight section to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine substantially. Since the melt viscosity of a constituent goes up and, as for blending too much a lot of inorganic fillers, tensile strength and tear reinforcement fall, the upper limits of loadings are the 200 weight sections, and are the 150 weight sections preferably. The minimums with the desirable loadings in inorganic filler combination are 10 weight sections.

[0027] As an inorganic filler, it is independent, or they can use what is usually used as an inorganic filler for a calcium carbonate, talc, a mica, two or more sorts of carbon black, etc., using together.

[0028] Before the resin constituent for spacers in this invention is used for an application final at least, it is very effective that the butyl system rubber contained in it and crystalline polyolefine are mixed under an elevated temperature. The elevated temperature in this mixing means the temperature beyond the crystalline melting point of crystalline polyolefine. This mixed temperature needs to be below the decomposition point of butyl system rubber, and is desirable. [ of about 300 degrees C or less which is the decomposition point of usual butyl system rubber ] 200 degrees C or less are especially desirable from fields, such as productivity. Therefore, the crystalline melting point of crystalline polyolefine also has desirable 200 degrees C or less again.

[0029] As for the resin ingredient for spacers, in the operating temperature limits, it is more desirable that there is as much as possible little degree-of-hardness change. In order to satisfy such requirements, as crystalline polyolefine, what has a crystalline melting point beyond anticipated-use upper limit temperature is desirable. The anticipated-use upper limit temperature of the resin ingredient for spacers is about 80 degrees C.

[0030] Since crystalline polyolefine is restrained by the cohesive force by the crystal phase in this invention, the rapid degree-of-hardness fall or flow condition which are looked at by the non-crystalline polymer also in the temperature field beyond glass transition temperature do not happen below by the crystalline melting point. On the contrary, the remarkable fall of melt viscosity is seen bordering on a crystalline melting point, and the effectiveness of making kneading nature with butyl system rubber becoming good can be expected.

[0031] The drying agent and additive in which it is generally blended with a resin ingredient required for a spacer application, and deals can be blended with such a resin constituent. As an additive here, there are fillers other than hydrolysis nature silyl radical content compounds, such as lubricant, a pigment, an antistatic agent, a tackifier, a plasticizer, an antioxidant, a thermostabilizer, an antioxidant, and a silane coupling agent, a foaming agent, and said inorganic filler etc., for example. When using especially this resin constituent for a spacer, combination of drying agents, such as a zeolite, silica gel, and an alumina, a tackifier, a plasticizer, a silane coupling agent, and various stabilizers is desirable.

[0032] It is desirable to blend especially drying agents, such as a zeolite, five to 30% of the weight into a resin constituent. Moreover, in order to give the adhesion grant effectiveness and the plasticization effectiveness, it is also desirable to carry out 5-150 weight section addition of the polyisobutylene especially below the 200 weight sections to the butyl system rubber 100 weight sections other than a polyisobutylene.

[0033] Especially the desirable component blending ratio of coal of the resin constituent for spacers is 30 - 55 % of the weight of butyl system rubber, 1 - 8 % of the weight of crystalline polyolefines, 15 - 30 % of the weight of inorganic fillers, a desiccating agent, and 20 - 40 % of the weight of additives putting the above together (of course, the rate of butyl system rubber to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine is [ the rate of crystalline polyolefine ] 2 - 50 % of the weight 50 to 98% of the weight).

[0034] As for the above-mentioned resin constituent, it is desirable to mix butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine at the temperature below the decomposition point of butyl system rubber beyond the crystalline melting point of crystalline polyolefine at least, and to be manufactured. Especially this mixed temperature has desirable 120-250 degree-C\*\* 100-280 degrees C. You may mix to coincidence and other compounds and additives may be mixed before the mixing or to the back.

[0035] The constituent in this invention is a thermoplastic constituent substantially, and can be mixed with mixers, such as the usual melting mixing extruder and a kneader. Furthermore, it can also fabricate continuously with mixed actuation. Moreover, a constituent can be manufactured, it can consider as molding materials, such as a pellet type, and the postforming can also be performed. As a fabricating method, the melting fabricating methods, such as an extrusion-molding method and an injection-molding method, can be used.

[0036] Moreover, it arranges at the edge of the multiple glass ingredient with which opposite arrangement of the glass plate of two or more sheets was continuously carried out in the moldings with shaping actuation, and multiple glass can be manufactured. In this case, by using the hot constituent which came out of the making machine, a high adhesive property with a glass plate is acquired. Moreover, it is also applicable to a multiple glass ingredient, controlling the temperature fall of a constituent using equipments, such as an applicator. What can be heated as this equipment is desirable.

[0037] As mentioned above, the resin constituent for spacers in this invention kneads the above-mentioned component, and is prepared. It is desirable to blend a need component so that the JISA degree of hardness in 25 degrees C of the resin constituent obtained may become 90 or less on the occasion of the preparation. The reason made or less into 90 is as follows.

[0038] JIS It is JIS in order that a creep may hardly occur, when it is going to use the thermoplastics with which A degree of hardness exceeds 90 as a spacer of multiple glass. When the durability test shown in R3209 is carried out, the stress by expansion of air is applied to the adhesion interface of a glass plate and a spacer under an elevated temperature. For this reason, if adhesive strength is inadequate, even when exfoliation occurs and adhesive strength is secured temporarily, glass may break. Although it is possible to obtain only the adhesive strength which bears the stress to which a hollow layer expands by applying an elevated temperature or high pressure also with the adhesives known now, since breakage of glass occurs and productivity falls remarkably by applying elevated-temperature high pressure, the purpose of this invention aiming at manufacture cost reduction is not met.

[0039] JIS in 25 degrees C of a resin constituent on the other hand since a problem will arise to the configuration maintenance nature of multiple glass if a degree of hardness is too low As for A degree of hardness, it is desirable to blend a need component so that it may become ten or more. Furthermore, it is JIS. Even if A degree of hardness is ten or more, a plate gap may be caused when a degree of hardness is comparatively small, and the thickness of a hollow layer is thick.

[0040] The thickness of the hollow layer of the multiple glass generally used is about 4-18mm (there is much what is 6mm or 12mm). Therefore, when a degree of hardness is comparatively small, even if a plate gap does not arise in that whose thickness of a hollow layer is 6mm, a plate gap may arise in a 12mm thing. Even if the thickness of a hollow layer is 12mm, it can avoid producing a plate gap by making the above-mentioned degree of hardness or more into 40. As for especially the JISA degree of hardness of a thermoplastics spacer, in the multiple glass in this invention from this, 40 or more are desirable.

[0041] JIS Multiple glass using the resin constituent with which A degree of hardness exceeds 90 as a spacer has the large stress concerning a glass plate. Therefore, JIS With any multiple glass using a glass plate with 5mm [ in thickness specified by R3209 ], and a thickness of 3mm, a glass crack arises during an acceleration durability test.

[0042] On the other hand, JIS A degree of hardness does not generate a glass crack in the above-mentioned trial with the multiple glass for which multiple glass using the resin constituent of 90 as a spacer used the glass plate with a thickness of 5mm. On the other hand, the glass crack may have generated the multiple glass using a glass plate with a thickness of 3mm in the



above-mentioned trial. Therefore, JIS of the resin constituent for spacers As for the upper limit of A degree of hardness, 90 is desirable. Moreover, JIS In the above-mentioned trial, a glass crack is generated with neither of the multiple glass which, as for multiple glass using the resin constituent whose A degree of hardness is 75 as a spacer, used the glass plate with 5mm [ in thickness ], and a thickness of 3mm. Since thickness is 3mm, the glass plate for multiple glass generally used now is JIS of the resin constituent for spacers. The range of 40-75 is more suitable for A degree of hardness.

[0043] moreover, the steam transmission coefficient as the whole resin constituent -- 5000 -- in order to maintain the dew-point engine performance further below  $\times 10^{-13}$  cm<sup>3</sup>, cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, and sec-Pa -- a steam transmission coefficient -- 500 -- it is desirable to carry out to below  $\times 10^{-13}$  cm<sup>3</sup>, cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, and sec-Pa.

[0044] in this case, butyl system rubber -- that steam transmission coefficient -- 3000 -- it is desirable that they are below  $\times 10^{-13}$  cm<sup>3</sup>, cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, and sec-Pa. moreover, the steam transmission coefficient of crystalline polyolefine -- 3000 -- below  $\times 10^{-13}$  cm<sup>3</sup>, cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, and sec-Pa -- desirable -- 500 -- below  $\times 10^{-13}$  cm<sup>3</sup>, cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, and sec-Pa are still more desirable.

[0045] Like heat reflective glass and low reflection factor glass, the glass plates used for the configuration of the multiple glass of this invention are glass plates, such as an aperture currently used widely and a door, tempered glass, a glass laminate, metal wired glass, heat absorbing glass, the glass plate that coated the inside with a metal or other inorganic substances thinly, the acrylic resin plate called organic glass, a polycarbonate plate, etc., and are not usually further limited especially to building materials, a car, etc. Moreover, multiple glass may consist of glass plates of two sheets, and may consist of glass plates of three or more sheets.

[0046] The multiple glass of this invention applies the adhesives which dissolved in the solvent to the glass side where a spacer contacts if needed, and is air-dried. As shown in drawing 2, it is predetermined spacing (for example, 6mm) about the glass plates 1a and 1b of two sheets. With extrusion using the general-purpose extruder which has the cylinder of a suitable diameter as held to 12mm, next shown in drawing 3 from the die which is made to carry out melting of the resin constituent of said this invention at the temperature of 150-200 degrees C, and has a suitable tip configuration It is formed by making it intervene between the glass plates of two sheets, and cooling.

[0047] The approach of this double stratification is an example, and the manufacture approach of the multiple glass of this invention itself is not limited to the above-mentioned approach, for example, it fabricates the spacer of a request configuration beforehand from said resin constituent, with the glass plate of two sheets, it may carry out thermocompression bonding of this, and may form it.

[0048]

[Example] Next, although an example and the example of a comparison are given and this invention is explained still more concretely, this invention is not limited to these examples.

[0049] Butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine are included first. example [ of the resin constituent for << spacers >> -- The resin constituent for spacers whose rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine the rate of butyl system rubber to both total quantity is 2 - 50 % of the weight, The rate of butyl system rubber to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine including butyl system rubber, crystalline polyolefine, and an inorganic filler 50 - 98 % of the weight, The rate of crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight, and the example about the resin constituent for spacers whose rates of the inorganic filler to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine are below the 200 weight sections is shown. The examples 1-5 of the following presentation are examples, and the examples 6-10 of a presentation are examples of a comparison.

[0050] Add the drying agent which consists of 4A mold desiccation zeolite powder in the constituent shown in the [example 1 of presentation] table 1 after kneading the component except a drying agent, knead further, homogeneity is made to distribute a drying agent, and it is JIS. A degree of hardness obtained the resin constituent for spacers of 65.

[0051] In the same procedure as the example 1 of the [examples 2-10 of presentation] presentation, the resin constituent for spacers whose JISA degree of hardness after zeolite

mixing is the value shown in Table 2 was obtained by the combination shown in Table 1.

[0052] In addition, it sets to these tables and isobutylene isoprene rubber is Mooney viscosity 47. The isobutylene isoprene rubber and partial bridge formation isobutylene isoprene rubber which are ML(1+8) 100degree C are Mooney viscosity 45. The partial bridge formation isobutylene isoprene rubber which is ML(1+3) 121degree C, and HDPE are high density polyethylene which is a melt index 20, 130 degrees C of crystalline melting points, and about 80% of crystallinity. Moreover, JIS A degree of hardness is JIS. It measured according to K6301. The numeric value of a presentation of an ingredient expresses weight %.

[0053] The example which produced multiple glass using example [ of << multiple glass ] >>, next the resin constituent for spacers of the above-mentioned examples 1-10 of a presentation is shown. The following examples 1-5 are examples, and Examples 6-10 are examples of a comparison.

[0054] [Example 1] Spacing of 6mm or 12mm was maintained using the extruder for rubber which has a cylinder with a diameter of 40mm for the resin constituent for spacers of the example 1 of a presentation between 3mm in the size of 320x500mm which carried out priming of the spacer contact section beforehand, and thickness, and two 5mm float glass plates, extrusion molding of the spacer was carried out to the periphery section of a glass plate, and the multiple glass of this invention was obtained.

[0055] In the same procedure as the example 1 of [Examples 2-10], others obtained multiple glass like Example 1 using the resin constituent for spacers of the examples 2-10 of a presentation.

[0056] [The evaluation approach]

Plate [-proof] gap trial: The glass plate of one side of each obtained multiple glass was fixed, the 13kg load was applied to the glass plate of another side, and the downward movement magnitude of the glass plate by the side of a load-ed was measured on 25-degree C temperature conditions. The movement magnitude considered as success what is 0.5mm or less in 20 minutes.

Acceleration durability test: JIS According to R3209, the multiple glass which has a spacer with a thickness of 6mm was followed.

Dew-point measurement: JIS According to the equipment and the approach of a publication, it measured to R3209.

These measurement results are shown in Table 2.

[0057]

[Table 1]

	ブチル系ゴム				HDPE	無機フィラー		添加物	
	ブチル ゴム	部分架橋 ブチルゴム	PIB -A	PIB -B		タルク	カーボン ブラック	粘着 付与剤	ゼオ ライト
組成例 1			25.6	17.0	4.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 2	29.8		4.3		12.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 3	15.6		15.6		15.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 4		21.3	4.2		21.3	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 5	45.9				0.9	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 6		46.8				10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 7		11.5			46.0	10.6	10.6		21.3
組成例 8		5.6			51.9	10.6	10.6		21.3
組成例 9		21.3	25.6			10.6	10.6	10.6	21.4
組成例 10		8.5	4.2		34.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.3

[0058]

[Table 2]

	スペーサ 硬度	複層ガラス評価項目							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
例 1	65	a	a	a	a	合格	0	0	なし
例 2	75	a	a	a	a	合格	0	0	なし
例 3	90	a	a	a	a	合格	0	5	なし
例 4	90	a	-55	-54	-40	合格	0	4	なし
例 5	20	a	a	a	a	合格	0	0	c
例 6	10	a	a	a	a	合格	0	0	c
例 7	95	a	a	a	中止	b	0	4	なし
例 8	95	a	a	a	中止	b	11	19	なし
例 9	0	a	a	a	a	合格	0	0	あり
例 10	95	-60	10	中止	中止	b	9	14	なし

[0059] Front Naka, evaluation-criteria A-H, and evaluation result a-c show the semantics of a degree.

[0060]

A: An initial dew-point (what has a dew-point high [ 6 \*\*\*\*\* ]), B:JIS After [ R3209 acceleration durability test 1 termination ] dew-point (degree C), C:JIS An after [ R3209 acceleration durability test 2 termination ] dew-point (degree C), D:JIS After [ R3209 acceleration durability test 3 termination ] dew-point (degree C), E:JIS3 judging, F : The glass crack of the multiple glass of the thickness under durability test (5mm / 6mm / 5mm: a glass plate / hollow layer / glass plate) (100 inside of the body), G: The glass crack (100 inside of the body) of the multiple glass of the thickness under durability test (3mm / 6mm / 3mm: a glass plate / hollow layer / glass plate), H:plate gap, -60 degrees C or less of a:dew-points, b : Since the spacer is hard, As for a glass crack, the thickness of 12mm of generating and c:hollow layer is those with a plate gap, and 6mm has no plate gap.

[0061] From the result of Table 2, butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine are included for a spacer. The resin constituent whose rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine the rate of butyl system rubber to both total quantity is 2 - 50 % of the weight, Or butyl system rubber, crystalline polyolefine, and an inorganic filler are included. The rate of butyl system rubber to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine 50 - 98 % of the weight, By fabricating from the resin constituent whose rates of the inorganic filler to a total of 100 weight sections of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine the rate of crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight, and are below the 200 weight sections A plate gap etc. can be prevented while being able to reduce the glass crack of multiple glass. In this case, in a spacer, only with the above-mentioned resin constituent, there is no rise of a dew-point and the multiple glass with which the configuration of multiple glass was held is obtained.

[0062] In addition, the rate of butyl system rubber of as opposed to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine in the resin constituent for spacers used for the multiple glass of Example 5 is [ the rate of crystalline polyolefine ] 1.92 % of the weight 98.08% of the weight. On the other hand, in the multiple glass of Example 5, some plate gap may arise depending on the thickness of a hollow layer. Although the rate of butyl system rubber to the total quantity of butyl system rubber and crystalline polyolefine also contains substantially the blending ratio of coal of the above-mentioned example 5 of a presentation from this, as for saying [ that the rate of 50 - 98 % of the weight and crystalline polyolefine is 2 - 50 % of the weight ], it turns out that the blending ratio of coal like the examples 1-4 of a presentation is desirable.

[0063]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the activities filled up with two-stage-

sealing material ~~are~~ reduced, care-of-health time amount is unnecessary, the routing counter at the time of multiple glass manufacture can be reduced sharply, and multiple glass is offered by high productivity and high low cost.

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[Translation done.]

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1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The partial outline sectional view showing an example of the configuration of the multiple glass of this invention

[Drawing 2] The partial outline sectional view showing the configuration of multiple glass before double-stratifying using the spacer which consists of a thermoplastics constituent

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram of the extruder used for melting of a thermoplastics constituent in this invention

[Drawing 4] The sectional view showing an example of the configuration of conventional multiple glass

[Drawing 5] The sectional view showing an example of the configuration of conventional multiple glass

[Description of Notations]

10: Multiple glass

1a, 1b: Glass plate

20: Spacer

30: Hollow layer

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[Translation done.]

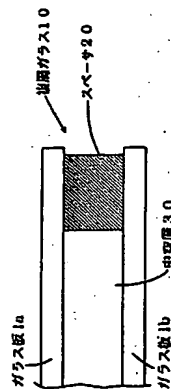
(51) Int. Cl. <sup>4</sup> C03C 27/06 E06B 3/06	密査請求 未請求 請求項の改6	OL	(21) 出願番号 特願平8-346292	(71) 出願人 000000044 旭硝子株式会社 東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号	F I C03C 27/06 101 2 E06B 3/06	(28) 出願日 平成8年(1996)12月15日	(72) 発明者 渡谷 繁 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区羽沢町150番地	(29) 出願人住所 旭硝子株式会社中央研究所内	(31) 優先権主張番号 特願平7-339629 平7(1995)12月26日 日本(J P)	(73) 発明者 中川 秀樹 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区羽沢町150番地	(32) 優先日 特願平8-214865 平8(1996)8月14日 日本(J P)	(74) 代理人 弁理士 泉名 健治 旭硝子株式会社中央研究所内	(33) 優先権主張番号 特願平8-214865 平8(1996)8月14日 日本(J P)	(75) 発明者 小寺 省吾 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区羽沢町150番地	(76) 代理人 弁理士 泉名 健治 旭硝子株式会社中央研究所内	(34) 優先権主張番号 特願平8-214865 平8(1996)8月14日 日本(J P)	(77) 発明者 小寺 省吾 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区羽沢町150番地	(78) 代理人 弁理士 泉名 健治 旭硝子株式会社中央研究所内	(35) 優先権主張番号 特願平8-214865 平8(1996)8月14日 日本(J P)	(79) 発明者 小寺 省吾 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区羽沢町150番地	(80) 代理人 弁理士 泉名 健治 旭硝子株式会社中央研究所内
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(54)【発明の名称】樹脂スペースを用いた複層ガラス

(57) 【要約】

【課題】視座ガラスのこれまでにない高い生座性を実現し、視座ガラスをより安価にかつ簡便に提供する。

【解決手段】スベスー20が、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンとを含み、両者の合計量に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンゴムの割合が2～50重量%である熱可塑性樹脂組成物からなる樹脂ガラス10。



【特許請求の範囲】

【参考例 1】2枚以上のガラス板が、その間に中空層を形成するようにスペーサを介して隔壁されてお互に密着した層間ガラスにおいて、前記スペーサは、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンとを含み、両者の合計量に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%である熱可塑性樹脂組成物からなることを特徴とする出願スペーサを用いる層間ガラス。

【題求項2】2枚以上のガラス板が、その間に中空層を10

を構成するようにスベーサを介して対向配置された増粘ガラスにおいて、帥配スベーサは、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンと無炭フィラーとを含み、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンとの合計量に対するブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%であり、ブチル系ゴムと無炭フィラーとの合計100重量部に対する増粘ガラスの樹脂成分からなることを特徴とする増粘スベーサを用いた増粘ガラス。

(附求項3) 結晶性ポリオレフィンがポリエチレン、ポリプロピレンまたはそれらの変性体から選ばれる1種以上の重合体からなる。請求項1または2の複體ガラス。

【請求項4】 結晶性ポリオレフィンの水蒸気透過係数が、 $3.000 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$ 以下である請求項1、2または3の樹脂ガラス。

【請求項5】 プチル系ゴムの水蒸気透過係数が、 $3.000 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$ 以下である請求項1、2、3または4の樹脂ガラス。

(請求項6) 前記熱可塑性樹脂組成物の水蒸気透過係数 30

が、 $5000 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm} / \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{Pa}$  以下である。諸球項 1, 2, 3, 4 または 5 の複合  
が、

【發明の詳細な説明】

10001

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、樹脂製スベークを  
用いた複層ガラスに関する。

100021

〔従来の技術〕近年、樹脂ガラスは省エネルギーの観点から注目され、その需要が増加しつつづけている商品である。その製造には多くの工程が必要であるため、通常のガラス板に比べコストが高く、さらなる低コスト化が望まれている。

〔0003〕現在の複層ガラスの多くは、図4に示すように、最低2枚のガラス板1a、1bをスペーサ2を介して対向させ、ガラス板1a、1bとの間に中空間を形成してなる。そして、ガラス板1a、1bとスペーサ2との間に一次シール材3を介在させることによって、中空間を外気から遮断し、密封していることにより、中空間の内面とスペーサ2の外面とで構成された空間、すなわち図面中の内面とスペーサ2の外面との間を構成する空間である。

50

(凹部)をポリスルフィド系またはシリコン系で代  
 えられる常溫硬化型の二次シール材で封着してなっ  
 てる。

【0004】これまで、樹脂ガラスの製造工程において、種々の副産物あるいは自動化による生産性改良、ひいてはコストダウンなどが検討され、提案されてきた。例えば、アルミニウムスベークスを折り曲げ方式にした<sup>1)</sup>、常温硬化型シール材の塗布方法を自動化させること<sup>2)</sup>があげられる。また、図5に示すようにアルミニウムスベークスの代わりには乾油剤を練り込んだ樹脂をスベークサ<sup>3)</sup>として用いる方法も提案されてきている。

〔0005〕しかし、こうした常溫硬化型シール材を用いた樹脂ガラスでは、用いられるスベーサの積層を問わず、樹脂ガラス製造後、シール材の硬化のために長時間の養生を必要とする。そのため発生した製品を出品できない。

(10008)したがって、工場内に発生スペースを設け、ある一定期間製品を保管した後に出荷しなければならず、結局が長期化し、客先の要望に必ずしも応えられない。また、将来的に均期する需要に対応するには、これまで以上の発生スペースが必要となるため、これを回避し、充分な期間ガラスの供給値を確保するために、は、上記の発生時間の短縮が必要と考えられている。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 複層ガラスの低コスト化のためには、硬膜層を張り込んだ樹脂からなる成形物をスベーサとして用い、二次シール材を用いずに複層ガラスを製造する方法が提案されている（特公昭61-20501）。しかし、このスベーサ用樹脂はスベーサとして硬膜が不足し、實際には上記樹脂からなるスベーサ単独では複層ガラスとしての形状の維持が困難であつた。

【0008】また、押出成形可能な硬質樹脂、例えば、塩化ビニル樹脂やホットメルトブチルなどの熱可塑性樹脂に充填物を練り込んだJIS A硬度95の硬さを有する材料をスベーズとして用いる複層ガラスが知られてゐる（特開平7-17748）。しかし、このJIS A硬度95の硬さを有する材料を、複層ガラスのスペーサまたはシール材として用いた場合には、複層ガラスのシール部またはガラス板にかかる応力が大きく、シール部の割断や複層ガラス自体のガラス割れが生じるなどの欠点がある。したがって現状では、二次シール材を用いる複層ガラスとして要求されるスペーサのみで満足し、形状保持性、成形性などの特性を全て満足する複層ガラスは知られていない。

【0009】ところで、特開平7-17748にもホム  
トメルトブチルの例示があるように、ブチル系ゴムは、  
の粘弾性、高耐酸性および低透過性という面から建  
材用材料として用いられている。しかし、硬膜  
が低くコーロドフロロ性があるため、使用用途によ







スベーサ	複層ガラス評価項目									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
硬度										
例1	85	a	a	a	合格	0	0	なし		
例2	75	a	a	a	合格	0	0	なし		
例3	90	a	a	a	合格	0	5	なし		
例4	90	a	a	-64	合格	0	4	なし		
例5	20	a	a	a	合格	0	0	c		
例6	10	a	a	a	合格	0	0	c		
例7	95	a	a	a	中止	b	0	4	なし	
例8	95	a	a	a	中止	b	11	19	なし	
例9	0	a	a	a	合格	0	0	あり		
例10	95	-60	10	中止	b	9	14	なし		

【0059】表中、評価項目A～Hおよび評価結果a～cは次の意味を示す。  
【0060】

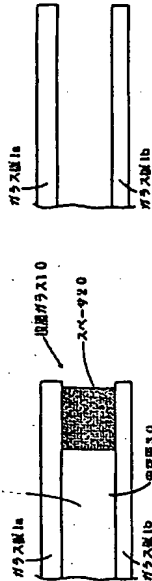
- A：初期破点（6体中最も破点が高いもの）。  
B：JIS R3209加速耐久試験1試験終了後破点（℃）。  
C：JIS R3209加速耐久試験2試験終了後破点（℃）。  
D：JIS R3209加速耐久試験3試験終了後破点（℃）。  
E：JIS3種判定。  
F：耐久試験中における厚み（5mm/6mm/5mm）。  
m：ガラス板/中空層/ガラス板の複層ガラスのガラス割れ（100体中）。  
G：耐久試験中における厚み（3mm/6mm/3mm）。  
m：ガラス板/中空層/ガラス板の複層ガラスのガラス割れ（100体中）。  
H：板ずれ。  
a：破点-60℃以下。  
b：スベーサが破いたため、ガラス割れが発生。  
c：中空層の厚み12mmは板ずれあり、6mmは板ずれなし。

【0061】表2の結果より、スベーサをブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンとを含み、両者の合計値に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%である複層組成物、またはブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンと無機フィラーとを含み、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンの合計値に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%であり、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンの合計100重量部に対する無機フィラーの割合が200重量部以下である複層組成物から成層することによって、複層ガラスのガラス割れを低減できるとともに、板ずれ等を防

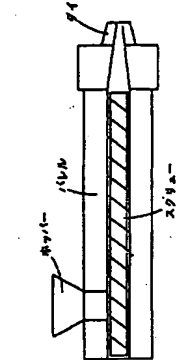
【0061】表2の結果より、スベーサをブチル系ゴム

と結晶性ポリオレフィンとを含み、両者の合計値に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%である複層組成物、またはブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンと無機フィラーとを含み、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンの合計値に対するブチル系ゴムの割合が50～98重量%、結晶性ポリオレフィンの割合が2～50重量%であり、ブチル系ゴムと結晶性ポリオレフィンの合計100重量部に対する無機フィラーの割合が200重量部以下である複層組成物から成層することによって、複層ガラスのガラス割れを低減できるとともに、板ずれ等を防

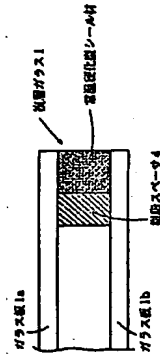
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



フロントページの続き

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